

# Allies Take 10,000 Prisoners in Big Drive; Teuton Thrust Against Italy Losing Force

## ITALIAN ARMY IN MAIN UNSHAKEN BY ATTACKS; HUNS' BLOWS DIMINISH

Foes May Be Exhausted or Waiting for Fresh Troops and Big Guns—Italy's Post-Aviator Reported a German Prisoner.

By FRANK W. GETTY

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.  
London, Nov. 22.—While the enemy has won minor successes between the Brenta and Piave rivers, the Italian line as a whole still stands firm. The vigor of the Teuton blows appears to have diminished, either because the invaders are exhausted and are waiting for fresh troops and big guns, or because the British success on the West front makes the German general staff proceed more cautiously with its southern adventure.

### BERLIN ANNOUNCES SUCCESS.

Berlin today officially announced the capture of the summits of Monte Fontana and Spinuccia. Fontana lies just west of the Piave. Spinuccia is just northwest of the other elevation. Both are surpassed in height by many eminences still held by Diaz's men.

### Italians Take Prisoners.

The Italian official statement did not admit the advances claimed by the enemy. Only a few outstanding elements of advanced line on Monte Fontana were reported as having been taken. It is said, while Monte Spinuccia was not mentioned.

Mountaineers from the Tyrol and Wuertemberg troops stormed the tops of the two heights captured. Von Ludendorff stated.

On other sectors of the front Rome told of beating off masses of assaulting enemy infantry and inflicting heavy losses. In a report at San Marino, a part of the Brenta-Piave defense, the foe lost some prisoners and machine guns.

The Germans tried thrice to storm Monte Petica, scene of similar attempts on previous days, but did not advance a foot. Assaults were renewed by Monte Montebelluna, where a terrible conflict has raged for several days, but the Italian artillery cut the advancing lines of field gray into impotence before they reached the defenders' trenches.

Huns Forced to Withdraw.  
Great masses of Teutons were driven from Casera and Meletta D'Avanti, west of the sector on the Asiago plateau, but they were forced to withdraw to their original positions, leaving many dead and wounded on the hillsides.

Along the lower Piave, where great forces face each other across the river, the activity has diminished. Von Bulow has given up his costly attempts to throw troops to the west bank. He apparently has determined to await the result of his attempt to drive to the plains between the Piave and Brenta and so flank the lower Piave line.

The Italians continue to force the enemy to fight every inch of the way and are making him pay dearly. The whole pressure of the enemy is being felt between the Brenta and the Piave, and the Italians are meeting it with steadiness and are counter-attacking fiercely after every enemy gain. Conrad's army is attacking in mass formation on the Asiago Plateau, but his efforts are so far fruitless.

The very fact that the British have won a striking success in France is calculated to spur the enemy to greater effort in Italy. Allied forces are arriving constantly and soon will become a factor on this front, while daily the morale of the Italians is improving.

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## ITALY REMAINS OPTIMISTIC IN TIME OF TRIAL

Lloyd George's Victory and Return of Clemenceau to French Cabinet Cause.

### DIAZ'S TROOPS BATTLE BRAVELY TO HALT FOE

Accounts of Huns' Efforts to Carry Monte Tomba Reach Here.

Detailed accounts of the tremendous efforts of the Austro-Germans to carry Monte Tomba, key of the Italian defense on the Piave, reached here yesterday.

The dispatches describe the fighting which led up to the forced evacuation of Monte Cornella, which stands between the Piave and the Orsico torrent, and dominates the villages of Quaro and Alano and the lateral access to Monte Tomba.

Other official reports from Rome declare that the magnificent resistance of the Italian army from the Trentino to the Adriatic, the return of Clemenceau to the presidency of the French cabinet and the victory of Lloyd George over his political enemies have produced a feeling of great optimism in Italy.

Concerning the fighting around Monte Tomba, the official accounts say: "It is hardly possible even now to construe the general development of the stupendous battle which has been raging for the last five days from the mouth of the Piave to Monte Tomba."

"On the evening of the 15th the Austro-Germans attacked with overwhelming forces the northern slope of Monte Cornella, which stands between the Piave and the Orsico torrent, and dominates the villages of Quaro and Alano and the lateral access to Monte Tomba."

"The attack was preceded by intense artillery fire. Large concentrations of enemy troops had been observed in the vicinity of Monte Quaro. The enemy intended to launch an assault in mass, operating from the adjacent hills toward the slopes leading to Fener."

"The pass was entrusted to some units of the famous Como brigade, who stood magnificently the shock of the assault and in a vigorous counter attack repelled the enemy, capturing prisoners and machine guns."

"At 7 o'clock the battle seemed to be over, but an hour later the enemy repeated his attack with redoubled fury and attempted to cross the Piave with barbed wire. The fighting continued for several hours in the darkness. Finally, at midnight, the enemy was obliged to desist from further attacks and retired after having suffered staggering losses."

"The following day the enemy delivered sixteen attacks in three different directions between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. It was the manifest intention of the Austro-Germans to divert the attention of our troops, feel the strength of the various sectors, and take some position by surprise."

"The dense obscurity, the difficulty of the ground and the numerical superiority of the enemy were extremely favorable to their operations of the invaders. The defenders, after heroic resistance, were compelled to retire at midnight, leaving in the hands of the enemy the much contested heights around Monte Cornella."

"Commenting on the two principal politico-military developments of the week, the restoration of Clemenceau and the victory of Lloyd George, semi-official dispatches from Rome say: 'These two events clearly indicate that the winter campaign of the Entente will be carried on in Italy with general enthusiasm.'"

"They are also heralded as guaranteeing an all-winter campaign, according to Russia's initiative will bring the desired results. If not with the allied governments, the through the assistance of the people of the allied countries, who, it is predicted, will bring pressure to bear on their governments."

"Electoral lists from the constituent assembly are being distributed today by the town council. There are, nineteen parties, including, besides the various shades of Socialist and Constitutional Democrats, the 'Council of Cosacks Troops,' headed by Gen. Kallines; the 'Party of the Union of Christian Democrats,' the 'All-Russian League of Equal Rights for Women,' the 'Women's Union of the Country,' and the 'United Orthodox Parishes of Petrograd.'"

"Nikolai Lenin, premier of the Bolshevik cabinet, has proclaimed all news brought closer to the United States by the state and allows them to be printed only in the publications of the provisional government and peasants' government or of the local Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates."

"Amsterdam, Nov. 22.—Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare was brought closer to the United States today by a Berlin admiralty decree establishing 'barred zones' around the Portuguese islands of the Azores, in the North Atlantic, two-thirds of the way between America and Europe."

## WAR NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

British wedge into Hindenburg line deepened to six and a half miles on 10-mile front. All defenses of Cambrai overrun. British now within two and three-quarter miles of important base; fighting now in the open. Berlin admits further losses, but asserts no "break through" was effected.

French maintain all positions gained in yesterday's drive north of the Aisne.

Italians hold their main positions but lose two mountain peaks on vital front between Piave and Brenta. Fierce battle in progress.

Germany establishes barred zone, taking in waters of Portuguese Islands of Azores in North Atlantic. Declares islands have become "hostile base."

Russian Bolshevik commander instructed by Petrograd government to initiate armistice negotiations with Teutons. Other dispatches deny separate peace is aim.

## RAILROAD STRIKE OFF; APPEAL TO PRESIDENT SOLUTION OF TROUBLE

Magnates and Brotherhoods Agree to Let Chief Executive Settle Wage Question; Increase Is Now Looked for.

Following the lead of the railroads, the head of the railway brotherhoods yesterday placed their destinies in the hands of President Wilson. The strike that had been declared imminent is tonight practically beyond possibility.

In addition it was agreed that the demands made by the workers comprising the brotherhoods will be discussed and adjusted.

To be exact the entire situation from both sides is to all intents entirely in the keeping of the President. Both the railroads and the brotherhood heads have imposed upon him the solution of the difficulty.

Confere Two Hours.  
The agreement was reached at a conference yesterday at the White House between the President and the heads of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, who were represented by their respective leaders.

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## VALET ADMITS MRS. DE SAULLES SOUGHT HER SON

Julius Hademak Proves a Good Witness for Defense in Murder Trial.

### SAYS ONLY VICTIM'S FATHER SAW SHOOTING

Also Declares Marshall E. Ward, Alleged Eyewitness, Was Not in Room.

By H. S. RUSHMORE.  
Staff Correspondent of The I. N. S. Mineola, N. Y.—Nov. 22.—Mrs. Blanca Errazuriz De Saulles' attorney, Henry A. Uterhart, by cross examination of Julius Hademak, valet of De Saulles, made two distinct and telling punctures in the prosecution's case today.

He proved, through the State's witness, that Mrs. De Saulles announced over the telephone that she was "coming to 'The Box' to get little Jack," whereas the State is seeking to prove she visited her divorced husband's home with the deliberate intention of murdering him.

He also secured from Hademak the unqualified statement that Marshall E. Ward, friend of De Saulles, was not in the living room "The Box" during the shooting. Uterhart said Ward testified at the coroner's inquest that he was in the room, and Ward is expected to swear tomorrow, when he is to be the first witness.

Mrs. De Saulles appeared fully to appreciate the importance of the victory won by her lawyer with respect to the telephone conversation. She brightened visibly and, as the jurors filed out almost immediately afterward to be locked up for the night, she glanced keenly at the face of each of the twelve men.

Gives History of Case.  
District Attorney Charles R. Weeks began his opening address when court convened for the afternoon session, the last two jurors having been selected late in the morning. He spoke for half an hour, without interruption by the defense. He dwelt but briefly upon the marriage of De Saulles and Miss Errazuriz in Paris in 1911, of the birth of little Jack, the innocent cause of the tragedy, on Christmas, 1912, in Bethlehem, Pa., the divorce of De Saulles from her husband, and the agreement regarding his custody.

More particular stress was laid upon the agreement that the child should be with his mother in May and July and with his father in June and August.

During the examination of Mrs. Harry M. Warner and Smith A. Coombs, relative to the findings of the coroner, Mrs. De Saulles dropped in her own testimony. Her eyes never left her hands, which lay folded in her lap. She evinced no interest in the testimony of George A. Fairfield, civil engineer, who produced enlarged drawings of "The Box" showing its floor plans and the approaches and surroundings.

Raymond B. Hamilton, from whom Mrs. De Saulles hired a taxi to carry her to the court, was also examined. He testified that he received three telephone calls for the car, two being complaints because it was not immediately forthcoming.

James J. Donner, the taxi chauffeur, told the jury Mrs. De Saulles promised him a dollar to take the short cut across the plains from her house in Roslyn and to drive fast. He said she cautioned him to be for her little dog and to await her return only she and Susanne, her French maid, left the car.

"I heard five explosions a little later," he testified. After some time Sheriff Seaman's car stopped beside the taxi. Mrs. De Saulles and her maid were in the sheriff's car. She told me to take good care of her dog and to drive her home, where I would be paid.

There was a stir in the little courtroom when Julius Hademak, the valet, was called. He proved to be an undressed, meek little man with an apologetic manner. He was nervous and his answers could be heard only with difficulty. When admonished by Justice Manning to speak up he giggled. After several warnings he raised his voice.

District Attorney Weeks, elicited under direct examination, that Hademak answered the telephone when Mrs. De Saulles called up "The Box."

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## BRITISH TANKS SMASH WIDER GAP IN GERMAN DEFENSES OF CAMBRAI

Byng's Victorious Divisions Take 10,000 Prisoners and Advance Through the Broken Hindenburg Line Within Three Miles of Objective.

### TANKS DESTROYED SAYS BERLIN

London, Nov. 22.—Byng's tank drive beyond the cracked Hindenburg line is still going on. The speed has naturally slackened, for the surprise factor has served its time and the Germans have had a chance to recover to some extent from the stunning blow; but the advance continues steadily. Large cavalry masses now are dashing far ahead of the locusts of steel. Old-fashioned warfare, in the open, has been revived.

### TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS; ADVANCE 8 MILES.

"Close to 10,000," was the estimate of a staff officer late this evening to a question as to the total prisoners so far. "Nearly eight miles," was the same officer's reply when asked how far the British wedge has wriggled itself into the line that bore the once dread-inspiring name of the Teuton army's demigod.

BYNG'S MEN DRIVE ON  
Maj. Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, was a bit more conservative, but he based his answer on early afternoon dispatches.

He placed the British advance at six and one-half miles deep over a 10-mile front facing Cambrai. But he, too, emphasized: "Byng is still hard at it!"

### THREE MILES FROM CAMBRAI.

Fact is, that the village of Fontaine Notre Dame is in British hands. The war office announced this in a brief bulletin. This village lies on the Bapaume-Cambrai high road and is about three miles to the southwest of Cambrai.

"We have penetrated all of the Cambrai defenses," said Maurice, "and the fighting is now in the open."

"The Germans are rushing up reserves with all speed possible in an effort to close the gap."

Berlin Denies Reports.  
As for Berlin, its outstanding official claim is: "The attempt to break through failed." This much is admitted by the German war office.

"If by a 'break through' is meant a clear-cut gap in the enemy line through which masses of troops are hurled, forcing an immediate precipitate retreat on both flanks, the German point is well taken."

But the thing on which stress is laid by experts here is that it matters little whether the retreat is precipitate, as long as it is ultimately come. The idea of a real "break through" in the West has been given up since the first French Champagne drive. But Sir Julian Byng's staggering tank drive, coming out of a blizzard, ripping to pieces what had been described as an impenetrable line, is advertised as coming as near a "break through" as anything could.

Cambrai Menaced.  
Cambrai, as a result of this drive, seemed doomed tonight and that was the chief objective. Cambrai, fallen, St. Quentin, to the south, and ultimately, Lille, to the north, must fall unless the Teutons, on their part, launch a counter drive from either of these bases, or from Laon, still further out to the south. But to do so they need a huge attacking force, and to get it to the spot they must draw on their reserves in Italy. The splitting of the Teuton forces, therefore, which was the ultimate object, bids fair to be realized. There is much to be said for this. The splitting of the Teuton forces, therefore, which was the ultimate object, bids fair to be realized. There is much to be said for this.

Could "Make Good."  
Angered because he had not been paid the money, he said: "I wanted the bombs to cause a scare and prove that I could make good."

Faust said he used two bombs. One was used to ignite the other. Government experts declared the contrivance could have killed hundreds. "I was actuated solely by hate in my heart for the so-called wealthy classes," Faust declared.

Store of Explosives.  
In the basement of Faust's home was found a satchel containing enough dynamite, nitroglycerin and other explosives to blow the Auditorium or other mammoth buildings to pieces.

Faust declared he did not intend that the bombs should kill anyone, but that he used them "as a scare."

Faust's letter to the authorities, which is being examined, is being examined.

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## BRITISH FIVE MILES FROM JERUSALEM

Allenby's Troops Continue to Close in on Holy City.

London, Nov. 22.—The British forces in Palestine have now advanced to within five miles of Jerusalem, the war office announced. The announcement follows:

"There is no change in the situation north of Jaffa. On Monday Kurjet-El-Enad, six miles west of Jerusalem, was carried at the point of the bayonet by British infantry, and Beit Likia, some five miles to the north, was occupied by Scottish troops."

"Yesterday our mounted troops were in contact with the enemy four miles west of Beit Likia, off the Jerusalem-Jericho road."

It is not yet clear whether the Turks intend to defend Jerusalem, but if they should do so the defending force seemingly is in great danger of being cut off from the north and northwest.

Americans to Rebuild Famed Belgian Hotel

New York, Nov. 22.—American hotel men will restore a treasure to Belgium. They will rebuild the ruined Noble Rose Hotel at Furnes.

This was decided at a meeting today.

The idea of restoring the hotel, built in the sixteenth century, and for a long time King Albert's headquarters, originated with Mrs. B. S. Allen, wife of Food Administrator Hoover's personal representative in Belgium.